

## GRANT GIVES UP.

He Can Not Bear the Burden of His Sickness Long.

Alarming Symptoms Appear in the Course of Sleep.

The General Demands the Administration of Morphine to Help Him in the Struggle.

GEN. GRANT.

HIS CONDITION ALARMING.

MOUNT McGregor, July 21.—The fatigue which followed Gen. Grant's yesterday was so great that he slept eight hours of the most natural sleep during the night. He awoke at eight this morning, but is doing through the afternoon. The pulse this morning is regular and somewhat weaker than last night.

In the evening the general's condition became alarming and it was for a time thought death was near. Bulletins were issued as follows:

7:45 p. m.—General Grant seems sinking.

9 p. m.—General Grant is sitting in the cottage parlor. His family and physician are near and a nurse is tending him.

10 p. m.—Dr. Douglas thinks there is a slight rally and says he has known patients in general's present condition to survive two days.

11 p. m.—No change at the cottage from last bulletin.

12:30 p. m.—General Grant has just told his family that there is no necessity for their sitting up any longer to-night. There seems to have been a second rally.

3 p. m.—Dr. Douglas states that, since his rally Gen. Grant has received a hypodermic injection of brandy. This has brightened him. His pulse is now quite regular and shows some firmness. He is now resting quietly.

The rally, however, was without any stimulants. Indeed, the general refused it when offered. An effort is being made to tide over the general until the arrival of U. S. Grant, Jr.

2 a. m.—The general is in the same condition as at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Grant is tending him with the nurse in attendance. Dr. Douglas has retired.

Though General Grant was greatly exhausted by the jolting ride in his chair Monday afternoon, it was believed that his condition would be improved by the volume of his last night's rest, and as the morning wore on the doctor thought he detected evidences of a feverish condition but the morning was passing so quietly as to give strength to the belief that the general was resting and further recuperating from the fatigue of the trip which had been undertaken on his solitary ride to the cottage.

The doctor, however, was not so sure and after an assurance by himself that his strength was equal to the accomplishments of his purpose. Toward noon, however, there was a change in the general's condition. The doctor's judgment was more of extreme and growing lassitude than restful repose. At midday there was a slight change in the general's condition which was marked by increased weakness and less cognizance of what was going on about him. This change was so slightly marked, however, that no unusual alarm was felt by the family though it was deemed advisable to report the same to Dr. Douglas, who at the time was at the hotel.

Accordingly Jesse Grant walked up alone to the cottage to see the doctor, who came down to the cottage. The general was less quiet, though he desired rest. He informed the physician that he had received alcohol and brandy and believed they served only to heat his system without imparting strength. He expressed himself as feeling that he could endure his condition of weakness but a short time longer, but he begged the physician to administer a hypodermic injection of morphine.

Dr. Douglas was not much inclined to grant this request because he believed the general's condition was being kept up by artificial means would rapidly drain the vitality of the patient. Besides a lethargic tendency was developing, and Dr. Douglas preferred to keep the general as quiet as possible rather than operate. The sick man however declined and insisted upon an administration of morphine. At length to satisfy him Dr. Douglas administered the morphine and the general's condition improved.

Grant believed to contain three minims of the drug. As a fact this quantity was not administered, but a slight portion diluted in the usual manner was being administered. The sick man grew more quiet and seemed to sleep, and then it was that the physician left the cottage and reported the patient sleeping well.

It has since transpired that the general was attacked this morning with hicoughs, and that disturbing factor was present in the afternoon and with added frequency. The sleep which followed the giving of morphine was interrupted by restlessness and the general was made as the afternoon was waning to give the general food. He joined in the endeavor but the quantity that remained was small. When the general's condition improved, the general was passing the general's throat and the food passed down, but when the last few mouthfuls were being eaten from the glass the weight and fullness of the liquid was not sufficient to dislodge the parts and they closed because the muscular power of the throat was insufficient to keep an open passage. The result was a reason of choking and coughing with the ejection of a portion at each attempt to administer food. The condition of the patient was kept up by the fact that it is known that within perhaps fifteen minutes after the attempt to administer the nourishment to him, the general would suddenly fall into a comatose condition and would be found dead and in a few minutes would be found dead.

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## ALL QUIET.

Cleveland Adop's McClelland's Plan for the Potomac.

The Serenity of Capital Life Disturbed Only by Appointments.

An American Physician Discredits Dr. Ferran's Cure for Cholera by Inoculation.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MINOR NOTES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The law officer of the postoffice department has given an opinion to the effect that a postmaster who uses or converts to his own use postal funds in his possession, though not required to deposit them till the end of the month or quarter, is guilty of embezzlement. It has been supposed by many postmasters that under section 1,249 of the postal laws and regulations—revised statutes, 4,033—there was no embezzlement by postmasters until they had willfully neglected to make the deposits as required by the regulations. But the opinion holds that under the provisions of the postal laws—revised statutes, 3,846—postmasters are forbidden to loan, use or deposit in authorized banks, or to exchange for other funds any public money collected by them. If a postmaster does use such money he wrongfully converts them to his own use, and the act of February 3d, 1870, provides that any officer of the United States or an assistant, who shall embezzle or convert public funds to his own use shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Under this act any postmaster who uses postal funds intending to make them good when the time for depositing arrives is liable to prosecution and punishment.

Colonel Foster, United States minister to Spain, has transmitted to the state department a report made to him by E. De La Granja, a physician of Boston, who accompanied the medical commission recently sent to Valencia by the Spanish government to investigate the cholera epidemic and to report upon the efficiency of the new system of inoculation practiced by Dr. Ferran. The report says: "Persons treated by Ferran were found to have been inoculated in both arms but presented no marks or scars other than a small red spot. Some of them stated that they had had a little headache and all severe pains in the arms lasting about twenty-four hours after inoculation. One of the most remarkable things is that none had either violent or diarrheal as an effect of inoculation excepting the small children, who, according to the report, were not inoculated. The inoculation presented by Ferran cannot be taken as statistics by anybody free from prejudice. The only thing to be said in favor of Ferran's inoculation is that those who have undergone it have lost all fear of the disease. Ferran asserts that the inoculated do not have any immunity until five days after inoculation but do not know for how many days after that time they are protected. The inoculation, however, does not appear to acquire much immunity because they are attacked by cholera and die like those not inoculated. The commission has concluded that the inoculation is offensive and recommends that Ferran be allowed to continue his experiment. The opposition to the proposed government inoculation in Spain has been making political capital out of the suspension of inoculations pending investigation, thus alienating Ferran and his associates from the cause of humanity, science and progress. It is my opinion that Ferran's inoculation will be short lived and will fall into disrepute as a means of curing cholera by the use of condurango, discovered some years ago by one of our own physicians."

A package containing five certificates of transfer, each of the denomination of \$10,000, sent from the office of the register of the treasury last night to that of the controller of the mint, and this morning the controller of the mint has authorized the employment of supernumeraries to relieve the mint of the duty of counting the gold and silver coins, and has ordered that the mint should be kept open for the purpose of receiving the gold and silver coins, and has ordered that the mint should be kept open for the purpose of receiving the gold and silver coins.

The following appointment was made to-day: David L. Parks, District of Columbia, superintendent of the office of the controller of the currency; Garrett Reider, District of Columbia, chief of the division of the sixth auditor's office; Charles Spaulding, Kansas, receiver of public money at Topeka; Samuel Thacker, Kansas, receiver of public money at Garden City; Edward J. Dawne, Oregon, United States judge for the district of Alaska; M. D. Bull, Alaska, United States attorney for the district of Alaska; Arthur H. Keller, Alabama, United States marshal for the district of Alaska.

Secretary Whitney has decided that the eight-hour law shall hereafter be enforced in the federal navy yards that is, employees shall receive ten hours pay for eight hours' labor. Hereafter they received eight hours' pay for eight hours' labor.

The general directing the change has not been issued yet, but information of the proposed change has been received at the Washington navy yard.

Revised Railroad Rates.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—At a meeting to-day of the Middle and Western States railway association, which is composed of lines representing Peoria, St. Louis and Chicago, the tariff of January 1st was reaffirmed to agree with the eastern rates recently adopted. The meeting also fixed rates to various points in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio and adjourned until next Monday, when further revisions in the tariffs will be made.

The members of the Colorado-Utah association, which is a meeting of the directors of the life of the association to October 1st, subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal thereafter. It was also agreed that the question of percentages should be referred to three arbitrators to be hereafter chosen. To-morrow morning a joint conference will be held between the members of the Colorado-Utah association and those of the Colorado railway association, at which an effort will be made to further prolong the existence of the former organization for the period of two years.

The Day on the Turf.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—The racing season opened to-day under the most favorable auspices.

First race—Purse \$500, all ages, five furlongs; Mamie Hunt won; Jim Redwick, second; Time, 1:03.

Second race—Sweepstakes, all ages, one mile; Valante won; Pearl Jennings, second; Time, 1:43.

Third race—The Traversers' stake for three-year-olds at \$100 each, \$100 added and \$500 in the plate, added by W. R. Travers; one

and three-fourth miles; Hiram won; Irish Pat, second; Bootblack, third; Time, 3:04.

Fourth race—\$400, three-fourths of a mile; Boscoe won; Shady, second; Time not taken.

MONMOUTH PARK, Ill., July 21.—The track was muddy and the attendance poor.

First race—Mile, maidens three years old and upward; Lord Beaconsfield won; Keene, second; Drome, third; Time, 1:46.

Second race—Three quarters of a mile, two-year-olds; Quilo and Savanna; a dead heat; Salisbury, third; Time, 1:17.

Third race—One mile and five-eighths, three-year-olds; St. Augustine won; Saltpetre, second; Katrina, third; Time, 3:40.

Fourth race—One and one-eighth mile; East Lynne won; Thomasia, second; Duane, third; Time, 1:01.

Fifth race—Seven furlongs, three-year-olds and upward; Swift won; Terror, second; Valley Forge, third; Time, 1:30.

Sixth race—Steeple chase, short course; Marshall won; Sun Star, second; Aureban, third; Time, 3:18.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—This was the last day of the exhibition, and the attendance was very poor.

First race—Class, 2:30 p.m.; Frank W. won; Fred V. second; Billy F. third; Best time, 2:24.

Second race—Class, 2:10 p.m.; Albert Francis won fourth and fifth heat; Joe Davis, first and sixth; Walnut, second; Billy Button, third; Best time, 2:26.

Third race—Free-for-all pacing; Gossip Jr. won this race and fourth heat; Marlow the first and second; Best time, 2:34.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

BERLIN, July 21.—Four Arctic expeditions will leave Germany next winter.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 21.—Consulate opened 9:00 and continued steadily through the day. The admiralty is maturing measures for the defence and protection of commercial ports in the British Empire. A dispatch received here this afternoon states that the King of Dahomey with a large army massacred the French in the protected villages. The king has also captured 100 French persons, and he and his followers propose to eat them.

THE CHOLERA.

MADRID, July 21.—There were 2,417 new cases of cholera and 952 deaths reported in the city of Madrid yesterday. The scourge has invaded Guadalajara, Burgos and Almeria.

There is a sharp increase of cholera in the villages around this city. Forty-two new cases and seven deaths were reported to-day. Two hundred cases were reported to-day at Saragossa. Cholera has appeared at Almeria in Portugal.

PARIS, July 21.—Dispatches from Arles on the Rhone state that a terrible explosion occurred there in a large gunpowder and petroleum store. One of the fatal results of the explosion was that a large number of persons were killed, some of them not blown to atoms. The number of victims is not yet ascertained.

SLAUGHTERING THE SOUVENIR.

PARIS, July 21.—News reached here from Khabarovsk that a large force of Russian troops attacked that place and made several attempts to carry it by assault. They were finally repulsed, and the garrison rallying and fighting a desperate battle, the Russian camp with 2,000 men and sheep and wounded. The enemy lost 3,000 killed and wounded, while the Russian casualties are small.

ONE THOUSAND CAPTIVES FOR CANNIBALS.

LONDON, July 21.—Intelligence has been received from the Cape of Good Hope that Dahomey with many followers, on May 10, made a raid on the village under French protection near Porto Novo. French troops intervened and a wholesale massacre of the inhabitants and burned all their dwellings. One thousand youths and women were captured and carried back into Dahomey to be sacrificed as cannibals to the gods.

THE IRISH RESOLVE THEIR WAILS.

DUBLIN, July 21.—The Freeman's Journal expresses profound disappointment over Lord Carnarvon's action regarding the failure to restore the bank of the Liffey to the thousands of persons in Ireland into despair and will be a national calamity.

THE WHEAT COR PROSPECT.

ROCHESTER, July 21.—Special crop reports from all the wheat and spring wheat growing states to the American Rural Union of this city, state that in the northwest the winter wheat situation is generally considered favorable, but Michigan alone raises a crop equal to that of 1884. In southern Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee and Kentucky there has been no improvement during the past thirty days. In the latter two states the millers are buying old wheat to start up their mills. The spring wheat prospects indicate an average crop. The grass crop of the northwest will not be equal to that of 1884. Cattle and sheep are doing well. Corn shows a great improvement, having made a great gain in the last fourteen days.

STRIKERS WILLING TO CONCEDE.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 21.—One company of state troops left for home this noon and others leave this evening. There is no change in the strike except the manifest weakening of the strikers, many of whom show a disposition to meet the employers with a view of the adjustment of their difficulty on a mutually satisfactory basis.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 21.—F. E. Bradley & Co. had a conference this morning with their employees and will start up tomorrow morning upon terms and conditions to both parties. Neither side will divulge the terms but it is believed both made concessions.

THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 21.—A private letter from Kinney county states that hostile bands of Indians are taking advantage of the withdrawal of cavalry from this district and are at large on the frontier. The writer also states that two Mexicans, at the mouth of Pecos creek, right at Las Vegas and about twenty at other points have been killed by the Trans-Rio Grande near the border by Indians, and that a band of fifty-five raiding warriors have been in Kinney near Marling Brothers' ranch. So far as learned, no loss of life has attended the Indian raid in Texas.

Violent Deaths in Iowa.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 21.—William, aged 18, son of James Brigid, of Mediapolis, Ia., was drowned in the Iowa river while bathing. W. J. Leinheiser, a farmer living near Ottumwa, fell from a ladder while nailing a mosquito bar to a secondary window and was instantly killed. His longshore, old father, was killed. The family were very ill yesterday but are recovering to-day.

## TOUGH ME NOTS.

Chicago Markets are Irritable and Respond to All Influences.

Wheat Particularly Goss to Pieces on Any Report.

Hogs and Corn Command Respectful Attention Despite the Weather and Other Bear Influences.

PITS AND PENS.

A DAY OF CHANGES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE BEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—The course of wheat from one day to another is now quite uncertain and unsteady. The market is so nervous and nervous that each and every story and report which comes in during trading hours is sure to put prices up or down. To-day, with all the outside influences bullish, the market opened firm and higher, and then broke quickly under the effect of a hot wheat report from New York, which has very little to do with Chicago's spring No. 2. The unexpected decrease of the visible supply, the bad reports from Russian crops, the strength of foreign cables and expectations of more or less damage to the wheat now growing in Minnesota and Dakota from excessive heat, all conspired to make a stronger feeling until the tide turned under more favorable news from abroad and from New York. But even then the market partly recovered from the weakness and rose a trifle higher. Liverpool was said to be firmly held, and our own were a trifle dearer and higher, and our own wheat opened at 86¢ and 87¢, and St. Louis caught up to New York and Chicago. The effect here already noted. Later advice by private cables noted an easier feeling in European markets, and consols were also higher.

Corn showed an animation of the close, strength to-day that was really surprising under the circumstances. September opened about 1¢ lower, and then sold up 1/4¢ right in the face of the decline in wheat, and also of the large receipts—about 900 cars altogether—and the additional fact of an increase in the visible supply. Liverpool was said to be in a corn, though not so low as wheat, and New York was at 66¢ in sympathy with wheat. But here corn not only held its own but actually advanced fractionally in the midst of a naturally expected movement in the other direction. One cause of this strength might have been the fact that the increase in the visible supply was quite small, considering that the volume of daily receipts has been so much greater of late. This alone might have been enough to keep the market steady, even when that supply is considerably enlarged.

Oats—Oats were quiet, irregular and weak, and the closing figures show a shrinkage of 1¢ for July and 1¢ for the August and September deliveries.

Cattle—The receipts of fat cattle were rather light, but of the 9,000 on sale not over 4,000 were natives, and among that 4,000 there were scarcely 3,000 that would pass for fat cattle, and out of the total 9,000 there were at least 2,000 Texans. Best natives sold fully as well as yesterday and equally as high as at any time last week. There were five loads of cattle on sale. Good to choice native butchers' stock is making satisfactory prices. Low grades are almost unsaleable. Steers and feeders remain quiet, yet there has been a little more doing than usual, but prices continue unusually low. Shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,400 pounds, \$5.50 to \$5.90; 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$5.00 to \$5.50; 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, \$4.75 to \$5.00; 800 to 1,000 pounds, \$4.50 to \$4.75; 600 to 800 pounds, \$4.25 to \$4.50; 400 to 600 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Hogs—The market was active and 10¢ higher on all desirable sorts closing steady and all sold. Rough and common may be quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.25; mixed, \$1.40 to \$1.45; and best, \$1.50 to \$1.55. Good to choice packing, 150 to 200 pounds, \$4.40 to \$4.60; light weights, 130 to 170 pounds, \$4.50 to \$4.80; 180 to 210 pounds, \$4.20 to \$4.45.

Arrest of Kidnappers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 21.—Last evening Joseph Greyson, aged 41, and Annie Wilson, aged 37, both colored, were arrested on an attempt to kidnap a white child from No. 718 Russell street. Since their arrest the colored boy, Srag, who was in charge of Mr. Claxton's infant daughter at the time he was stolen, has positively identified the woman Grayson as the person who did the kidnapping.

Your Cattle or Your Life.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 21.—A fatal fight occurred near Johnson ranch, in the Indian territory, on Saturday, in which a Chickasaw Indian, named Ward, was killed, and two cowboys, Johnson and Campbell, wounded. The cowboys were accused of the ownership of a drove of cattle.

Depravity of Polygamists Illustrated.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 21.—Thomas Porcher was held to-day by Commissioner McKay for unlawful cohabitation with his niece as a plural wife to Annie K. Fox. He is alleged to have had twelve children all dead. There is no law in Utah against incest.

The Gaudaur Course was Short.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—It is asserted among sporting men here that the course over which Gaudaur made the fast time, yesterday, was a short one. The referee's investigation and it is probable the course will be again surveyed.

California Protesters Against Vilas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—The chamber commerce this afternoon adopted a resolution protesting against the refusal of postmaster general to pay subsidies to the steamship lines which carry mails.

Divorced From Richard K. Fox.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Judge Donahue, of the supreme court, to-day granted an absolute divorce to Annie K. Fox from Richard K. Fox, of the Police Gazette.

Phil Sheridan's Home.

A recent letter in the Chicago News from Somerset, Ohio, says: "A quaint little village this, with its few hundred painted-plank board houses, weather beaten, and its few hundred inhabitants, whittling away their lives and ambitions with dull jack knives. A typical sleepy hollow of oriental languor, devoid of all pleasure, a Yankee hamlet without Yankee invention, and guileless of even the semblance of Yankee energy. Somerset is precisely the same as it was thirty-five years ago, when it boasted 1,250 population and a fine roomy brick mansion, with a plethoric orchard and a large agricultural annex, which went begging for a tenant at \$75 annual rental. In the long years of its existence there is no reliable record that it was excited out of its indifference more than twice—once when Philip Henry Sheridan, then a puny lad of 5 years, dashed through the place on the back of a runaway horse, and again when the new came that Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan had won the day at Winchester. The first set the tongues of the village croak-

## VULCAN'S ANVIL.

Humanity is Made Red-hot to be Tamed Down in Temper.

The Rush and Bustle of Business Makes Obsession.

Moderate Temperature Relieves Local Points While Others Swelter and Many Persons Succumb.

THE WEATHER.

DEATHS FROM HEAT.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Last night was the most oppressive experienced in this city in a number of years. The day was cloudless and the air was dead. The atmosphere was so close and hot that life seemed unendurable. At an early hour this morning a slight breeze came from Lake Michigan, which has grown stronger all the morning, and the sun having been in a manner obscured, the day began not unpleasantly. As a result of the intense heat of yesterday, the number of deaths among the hogs at the stockyard. The temperature here at 7 a. m. was 83°; Keokuk, 82°; Omaha, 74°; and raining; St. Paul, 67°; Winnetka, 83°.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—At 6 o'clock this morning sweltering Chicago rose from broken and unsatisfactory sleep, little if any refreshment. The sky was overcast, the air thick, heavy and stifling. Everybody expected another day of torrid heat. From 6 o'clock on, however, the heat was moderated and a gentle breeze sprang up and grew more noticeable as the day advanced. Nearly began to breathe freely again and things in general all through the city assumed once more a livelier character. The temperature fell gradually to 75° at 1 o'clock. Refreshment was made at the health department concerning the effect of the two days' torrid spell on the city. Last week the number of deaths from the effects of sunstroke, died last night from the effects of sunstroke, received yesterday.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—The heat was even greater to-day than yesterday. The thermometer at the signal office registered 93° at 10 o'clock yesterday, and at the same place in the city it was from 92° to 103° in the shade and 135° in the shade.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—Charles Grant, a German farmer, died last night from the effects of sunstroke, received yesterday.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—At 7 this morning the thermometer registered 71° at 9° 73°. A light wind prevails.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—The hot wave still continues. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the signal service thermometer recorded 93°. The minimum was 74° at day light.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—To-day was the hottest of the year. The mercury rose to 93° at 2 o'clock. The heat was so oppressive that many persons were prostrated from heat or stroke. Four cases of prostration from heat are serious. In several cases the employees were compelled to quit work and the mills were shut down.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—The atmosphere is not oppressive to-day. The thermometer indicated 90° at 2 o'clock. A case of fatal case of prostration from heat is reported.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Four fatal cases of sunstroke are reported to-day in this city. The day was extremely hot with no assurance of cooler weather. The thermometer registered: Noon, 90°; 1 p. m., 95°; 3:30 p. m., 97°.

The Apache Indian Scout.

It may serve to give some idea of the courage, boldness and readiness of these rangers to state that in their drive through Sonora, Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua, a distance of not less than 800 miles, they passed at times through localities fairly well settled and close to an aggregate of at least 5,000 troops—4,500 Mexican and 500 American. They killed twenty-five persons, Mexicans and American, and lost but two—one killed near the Total Verde mine, Arizona, and one who fell into the hands of the American troops, of which last much has to be narrated.

To attempt to catch such a band of Apaches by direct pursuit, would be about as hopeless a piece of business as that of catching so many fle